

MASTERY OF SEA.

NAVAL LEAGUE CRITICS OF ADMIRALTY POLICY.

At the annual meeting of the Navy League in London, recently, there were several references to the recent resignations of committee-men.

Mr. V. B. Tritton, who presided, observed that they had been through a difficult year financially. Their income had diminished by £4,500, but by economy in administration they had reduced the actual year's loss to £2,180. He admitted that the present policy of the League had been criticized, and that there were resignations. One gentleman retired owing to ill-health, another because he was returning to New Zealand, and others because they could not see eye to eye with the rest of the committee.

With the disappearance of the German Fleet the world's naval position completely changed. Civilization is no longer threatened by any maritime power. The committee, therefore, considered that the policy of the League required revision and they issued a carefully prepared memorandum at the beginning of the New Year. The committee are of opinion that there is no half-way house between the policy of competitive building of ships of war and an international agreement. They urged upon the Government to bring about at the earliest possible moment a conference of Naval Powers, with a view to the limitation of naval armaments. (Applause.)

"We have taken no part in the recent controversy on 'what is the use of a battleship'." We hold that whatever our private opinions may be the ultimate decision rests with the experts. Let there should be any doubt as to our attitude, may I quote the concluding paragraph of the Executive Committee's memorandum on the Naval Estimates:

"The Navy League will lend the whole weight of its influence to support the Government and the Admiralty in maintaining the British Navy in such a state of efficiency as to enable it adequately and fully to ensure the protection of British subjects and commerce throughout the Empire and the world."

OLD PRINCIPLE UPHOLD. Mr. P. J. Hannon paid a very high tribute to Lord Northcliffe, "who had always been in the front row of the protagonists of British sea supremacy." Mr. Hannon could not see in the new declaration of League policy any departure from the old dominant principle of British sea power.

The Duke of Somerset, who was absent owing to indisposition, was re-elected president.

Water, to be really pure, should be boiled three times, said Sir Robert Armstrong Jones at Graham College, Basinghall-street, E.C., Filters he condemned as a delusion and a snare.

MARSHAL FOCH ON NAPOLEON THE CAUSES OF HIS FAILURES.

Marshal Foch contributed to *The Times* Napoleon Supplement published in connection with the recent centenary celebrations an appreciation of Napoleon, of which the following is a translation:—

Napoleon was, beyond compare, the military genius of modern times.

When, at 27, he became General-in-Chief, he knew all that had been written and all that had been done before him in the military art. In studying its principles, with the help of his rare natural faculties, he did more than learn, he understood events and grasped what had to be done under new conditions. He was already the absolute master of his art, thanks to the extraordinary gifts which he applied to it without reserve.

Later on, in politics, as in administration and in the domain of law, he showed a like superiority. His was, therefore, an exceptional mind.

This mind he fed by constant work. Recognizing the importance of detail, he overlooked no means of gaining knowledge. None understood better than he the value of files. Before he undertook a campaign he studied and classified geography, climate, popular habits and traditions, local conditions and customs just as in military organization he had thorough knowledge of every arm, of all kinds of materiel, and all means of communication.

Thanks to this minute preparation, to the perfection of his files, and to the remarkable rapidity of the working of his mind, his action, when the moment came, was swift and sure as a thunder-bolt.

In the dark hours of the war we often asked ourselves: If Napoleon were to rise from his tomb at the Invalides, what would he say to us, what would he do with our armies of to-day?

He would have said to us: "You have millions of men; I never had them. You have railways, telegraphs, wireless, aircraft, long-range artillery, poison gases; I had none of them. And you do not turn them to account? I'll show you a thing or two!"

And, in a couple of months, he would have changed everything from top to bottom, reorganized everything, employed everything in some new way, and crushed the bewildered enemy.

Then he would have come back at the head of his victorious armies—and would have been very much in the way.

Napoleon's successes are known. His triumphs have been thoroughly studied. The causes of his failure are less known. Yet the campaigns of 1812, 1813, 1814 are the most interesting.

He failed, they say, because he was without Berthier. I do not think so. In 1814, it is explained, he was already ill.

But in my view, the deep reason for the disaster that overwhelmed him must be sought elsewhere. He forgot that a man cannot be God; that, above the individual, there is the nation; that, above men, there is the moral law; and that war is not the highest goal, since, above War, there is Peace.

AUSTRALIA'S "BIG 4" IN CRICKET.

An Australian writes in a Home paper:—

The Australian side contains among its almost equally distinguished performers a Big Four—Armstrong, Macartney, Gregory, and Mailey—upon whom will be concentrated most of the interest of English cricket crowds.

Armstrong now comes to England with an Australian side for the fourth time—as huge as ever physically, and probably a greater cricketer than ever. He is the "W.G." of Australia—in bulk, in stamina, in his ability as a slow bowler, and as a batsman of seemingly uncountable powers in the face of relentless "anno Domini."

The herculean mould of Armstrong is unexpectedly tempered by gentleness. When he strides on to the field at the head of his men, his giant stature will proclaim him to the crowd an ideal captain, but in that regard it is other qualities which will tell—his great experience of the game at its best, and a grip of it which includes an even temper, shrewd judgment, and impregnable resolve.

Macartney, as small physically as Armstrong is large, returns to us the most brilliant of Australian batsmen, and at least equal to any living batsman in the variety of his strokes, his dazzling powers of attack, and a general capacity to score hard and often in most attractive style; a bowler, moreover, who before now has routed an English side on an English wicket, and may again do so.

It is, however, his batting from which Australians expect most—for as a batsman Macartney more than anyone else has minimised for Australians the loss of their incomparable genius of the bat, Victor Trumper. Macartney's great century in the last Test match in Australia bodes ill for this season's English bowling.

Gregory is admittedly one of the few great all-round players living. He is that unique combination, a fast bowler and a greater batsman, good in any game both for a century and for half the wickets—besides bothering the opposing batsmen with almost every delivery he sends down from his great height to come leaping off the pitch at worrying angles and at lightning speed. A wonderful fielder, and not at his least, wonderful in the slips, where English crowds will see him springing with uncanny agility in brilliant effort after catches which more often than not come off.

Mailey so teased the English team in Australia as to make him one of the most feared and one of the most interesting men on the side. His "googly" is of a particularly dangerous order, he is unaffected by the punishment that waits on all googly bowlers, he is a tireless trier and on his day a match-winner against any batsman.

They are a notable four—and they are only four. There are others also in this great Australian combination. The season is assured of big performances.

Fluctuations of taste have made greater revolutions than have fluctuations of currency.—Lord Burnham.

FERDINAND MAGELLAN. MAPS AND ROMANCE FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

In the month of April 200 years ago, writes a correspondent in *The Times*, Ferdinand Magellan came to an untimely end. He had explored the strait now called after him, and had passed through it to the Pacific Ocean. He had crossed the Pacific to the East Indies, enduring much toil, misadventure, and hardship. Then he had meddled in native quarrels, and quite unnecessarily got himself killed in the Philippines, then known as the Archipelago de San Lazaro. But he had opened the western route to the Orient.

The quatercentenary is being celebrated in Spain, Portugal, and Chili. It gives promise of celebrating its centenary handsomely. London marks the event on a modest scale. Members of the Royal Geographical Society have already heard a lecture from the distinguished Mr. Edward Heawood, on the "Magellan Map" before and after the voyage. Mr. Heawood, while at the Society's headquarters, Lowther Lodge, in Kensington Gore, a small but most interesting collection of books, maps and charts is on view.

There is a portrait of the man himself. Nobody can swear that it is he, but, with that exception, it bears the best reputation. It is an engraving, done at Madrid by D. Fernando Selma in 1788, from a painting discovered at Toledo. This painting proved to be an exact replica of one that existed in the collection of the Duke of Florence in 1582, which was believed by Vasari to have been executed by Cristofano del Altissimo, a pupil of Bronzino. "If it indeed represents Magellan, he looked the daring, resolute man he undoubtedly was. The thick lips protrude from a bush of beard and moustache; the forehead is deeply lined over thick eye brows; the nose sits like a heavy rider on the square visage. A face eloquent of rigidly practical thought, of immense physical vigour, of determination never to turn back from a settled plan.

The maps and charts form the clearest illustration of Mr. Heawood's explanation of how Magellan altered the prevailing conception of the relations of land and sea. Those of an earlier date are fascinating. It is difficult for a lover of old maps to tear himself away from them. Almost they persuade him that the song the Sirens sang was of travel, though Odysseus when he forbore to listen was sick of wandering. The Genoese world map of 1447 (of which a beautiful copy is shown, for the original is owned by the Hispanic Society of America) exhibits Africa and the Far East as a fairland of gods and elephants, fabled kings and animals with human faces, inaccessible mountains, golden fountains, and trees that must bear the fruit of the Hesperides. The very names are more romantic than the convenient commonplaces by which they have been supplanted—Mauretania, Ethiopia, Scythia, Cirenica, Cat-

bay, and, of those that have in some sort survived, Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix. But, unaided, you would never guess what such a map was positively meant to represent; not at any rate, after your eye had left Europe behind. The later maps, even if they are 350 or so years old, approach the actual far more closely, though the ancient thrill has departed from them.

An early Portuguese chart of the Malay region, sent by Messrs. Quaritch, gives the approximate information it encodes. Possibly this information is encoded by some of the chart-makers, but by some of Magellan's companions, or by some of the interest attaches to a 1500 picture of the globe. It is supposed to have served Holbein for a striking feature of his "Ambassadors," now in the National Gallery, since in detail the painter's globe corresponds exactly with the engraving, and the engraver was some three years first in the field.

Some of the maps show accurately outlines with gross inaccuracy, the line of delimitation of Spanish and Portuguese spheres of enterprise drawn by the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494. It is the inaccuracy here and elsewhere which enables one to appreciate Magellan's influence on map-drawing.

"His voyage," says Mr. Heawood, summing up, "left, in fact, much to be filled in—the whole Australian region as well as all the lands on either side of the Northern Pacific. In spite of this, a fairly correct idea of the relative extension of land and sea had now been gained, and in this respect no decided improvement on maps like Ribero's was reached till the time of the French geographer Delisle, nearly two centuries after the great voyage."

"A Portuguese, in all but loyalty," says Camoens of him; but Portugal may rightly claim Magellan as her son; and she it was who provided him with his first experience of the East Indies. But he quarrelled with the Court (his face does not suggest that he was ever a courtier), and carried to Spain his proposals for searching out a westward passage to the Spice Islands. Spanish explorers had convinced themselves there was no way to the Pacific through the isthmus of Central America. Magellan argued that, as Africa, to a certain extent, Arabia, to a more marked extent India, and the Malay Peninsula all tapered southward to a point beyond which was a navigable sea, so also might South America.

With this in his head he discovered his strait. Though it was reserved for our own age to drive a canal across Panama, even then the project was considered. In 1517 the Emperor Charles V., Spain's ruler, commanded a survey of the isthmus with a view of cutting through it. They were pretty wide awake in those distant days. The critics of the scheme objected that the Atlantic and Pacific would be found to possess different levels, and in any case, there was no guarantee that the tides would occur at the same time, so that the effect would

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"DARSET MEN IN LONDON." DIALECT MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE.

Submitting "Dorset—our County" at the annual banquet of the Society of Dorset Men, held on May 2nd at the Connaught Rooms, the Earl of Shaftesbury said: "Dorset's green pastures, her beautiful coastline, and fragrant air lingered in the memories of Dorset men who were forced to live out of their native county. Dorset had not changed, it was the same old county, and the more they travelled through the length and breadth of it the more they were attracted by its varied beauty. It possessed a commendable simplicity, in that it clung to old customs and traditions, and even in these days, when there was a tendency for class distinctions to disappear, in Dorset there was a survival of feudal feeling and a sense of what that feeling meant. They could all remain perfectly good friends, if each was left to minister to the needs of his neighbour."

During the evening the following message was sent to the King:—

To His Majesty King George.
Sire,—Three hundred loyal men from Dorset, voregathered at the Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, on this their Yearly Feast Day, be mindful of yer Gracious Majesty, and wif vull hearts do send ee the dootiful and loyal affections o' th' Society o' Dorset Men in Lon'on. In stann or sunshen thes ca'st ellus rely on our vull-heart'd sympathy an' support. Zoo w/out any more ban-channy, we agoin raise our cyder cups to ee, wif th' pious pray'r on our lips that Heaven all prosper ee, an' we assure ee that Dorset Men all ever sheen as oons o' th' bright jools in yer Crown.—I d' bide, as avo-time, an' vor-all time, Thy Valtvul Servint.
Shaftesbury,
(President o' Dorset Men in Lon'on).

Later the following reply was received: "The King has received with much pleasure the message which you have addressed to his Majesty from the loyal men of Dorset on the occasion of their yearly feast day. In thanking them the King wishes all present an enjoyable evening, and good luck to the Society of Dorset Men."

Responding to the toast of The Imperial Forces, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard remarked that the first V.O. won for gallantry in the air was gained by a Dorset man, Lieutenant Rhodes Moorhouse.

be a flooding of the adjacent country. A warning possibly more crushing was made 50 years later by Padre Acosta, the historian of the Indies, who said he was aware that these matters had been discussed and sifted before his time, but it was enough for him to believe that no human power was equal to cutting through the impenetrable forest and rocky fastnesses which God had set between ocean and ocean, and which had successfully resisted through untold ages the fury of their waves.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE PEARL "SCARE" IN THE LONDON MARKET.

"CULTURED" STONES KNOWN TO THE CHINESE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 19th.

MR. CHU CHI CHEN.

There was a large gathering at Victoria Station to bid farewell to his Excellency Mr. Chu Chi Chen, the special envoy of the President of China, who left for Paris on the completion of his mission to this country as the bearer of gifts from the President to the King and Queen. Mr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister in London, was in the gathering, and he was accompanied by the personnel of the Legation and the Consulate, and also a number of Chinese merchants and students. Earl Curzon, the Foreign Minister, was represented by Mr. J. B. Monck.

Previous to his departure his Excellency expressed to the Press representatives who were at the station his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the King, the Government, and the public from the moment he set foot in England. He added that he had only one regret, and that was that his stay had been so short. During the next couple of months the distinguished Chinese Minister will be in the Continent, and will afterwards return to China by the American route.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

In connection with Irish affairs one is sometimes tempted to think that the age of miracles is not past. It is the unexpected and apparently impossible which takes place when Irishmen are concerned. There is, for instance, the meeting between Sir James Craig, the Unionist M.P. for Mid-Down, and noted Orangeman, and Mr. de Valera, self-styled President of the Irish Republic. It is not long since any conversation with Sinn Féiners would have been stigmatised as a display of weakness, but political currents of thought move rapidly in these days.

The impression made by the interview referred to is feeling at Westminster is shown by meeting of men of all parties to wish success to the conversations of the Irish leaders. I heard it predicted some time ago by an Irish Nationalist that the coming of the Home Rule Act would be the signal for opening up negotiations. This was a man who strongly opposed the Government, and he is sure. But the event proves that he is right. The future depends on Sinn Féin. If they are prepared to work the new system, the Council of Ireland will provide the machinery for regular meetings with Ulstermen, and also for ordered progress along the road to Irish unity. As to this, there is nothing for it but to wait and see.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND SALARIES.

The Government have invited adverse criticism by deciding that as from April 1st last, Members of £400 per annum receive their salaries of £400 per annum free of Income Tax, and also be present with first-class railway fares between London and their constituencies. The announcement was made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons and it met with a mixed reception. The feeling is that the present is not the most propitious time for such a concession. To vote themselves financial concessions of this character, the ordinary individual is hard pressed to pay his way, and is literally groaning under the load of taxation involved by the war.

To knock off the payment of Income Tax is equivalent to giving Members an increase of salary, and if that is considered desirable it ought to have been done openly as an increase instead of making Members, who are the Income Tax independent of its incidence. This is the line of comment taken by many organs in the Press. The Daily Mail in a leader headed "It Won't Do!" declares it is preposterous that the body which imposes taxation on other people's income should coolly exempt its own.

I learn that the demand for the concessions came only from a few Members of Parliament. As a matter of fact, there are quite a number of Members who have resolutely refused to take the £400 a year salary to which they are entitled. They are mostly Unionists bred in the old tradition that no man ought to be paid for performing public duties in the service of the State.

A MINER'S LETTER.

Among the coal-miners there are a great many men of vigorous common sense, and it is a matter of surprise to the public that these moderate-minded citizens should appear to support the strike policy of the extremists who provide the natural ferment of unrest in the coalfields. The reason for this seeming acquiescence on the part of men of sterling quality is ably explained in an interesting letter which a Midland miner has addressed to the Times. "I am a miner of over 30 years' standing (he writes), and therefore claim to know the actual needs and wishes of the working miner. I am in daily contact with them at the mine and away was a miners' Union man before the Federation of Great Britain was thought of.

One stands astounded at the position we find ourselves placed in as individuals. We are helpless. The miner is bound hand and foot by his association. This organisation has practically given power to its officials to expel from the Trade Union concerned, with loss of benefits, any member who opposes the policy of which the officials approve, and almost invariably the officials are extremists. The real miner has been shut out by the propaganda. Give the worker, the coal-miner, the real thing itself, an opportunity, and it will be found that the miner is not out for the destruction of his country's best interests. He is the victim of a despotic organisation, which has for a considerable time ceased to be a Trade Union."

I have thought this letter worthy of quotation because it puts clearly what is known to be the facts about the position of the Miners' Federation. It bears out most fully the point that I have repeatedly tried to emphasise—that the trouble in the coalfields is the work of extremists, who managed to capture the machinery of the Union.

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IF GERMANY HAD WON.

HER IDEAS OF A WAR BILL DISCLOSED.

I have had the opportunity of seeing a brochure published officially by the German Imperial Government in 1917, when the men round the Kaiser were anxious to induce their troops to subscribe to that year's war loan, writes the Paris correspondent of the Morning Post. It is entitled "Germany's future in case of a favourable peace," and it sets forth in cold print the financial and economic penalties Germany intended to impose on France in the event of being victorious. It reads:—

"In the event of a favourable peace the enemy will have to pay us:—

(a) The cost of the war, including the expenditure of the confederated States and the municipalities, about 120,000,000,000 marks.

(b) Pensions, allowances, and cost of armament, payable for 40 years or thereabouts, at the rate of 2,000,000,000 marks per annum, with a capital value of about 43,000,000,000 marks.

(c) Damages caused to the German colonies, say 5,000,000,000 marks.

(d) Losses suffered by Germany in connection with trade and commerce, about 30,000,000,000 marks.

Total Marks 200,000,000,000

which would correspond to an annual payment, including interest and sinking fund, of about 13,000,000,000 marks (say, 13,000,000,000 francs).

Amounts so enormous could not be paid immediately and in one sum, and it would not be desirable, moreover, that they should be.

As compensation for our losses we shall exploit the conquered countries in the first place by taking possession of all private property and of all property belonging to the State that can be exploited for the benefit of the public. The payment of indemnities to the owners of private property thus taken over for exploitation by Germany will be a matter for the enemy to look after.

The first things that will be exploited for our benefit will be the railways, the rivers and canals, the ports, the warehouses, the coal mines, the salt mines, the iron mines, the oil wells, the forests, the State properties, and the whole of the land which is suitable for the establishment thereof of German peasants and farmers.

In the event of a peace favourable to Germany, the enemy will only have himself to thank for whatever happens to him. His fate will be far happier than that which will befall Germany in the case of her defeat.

Germany, it will be seen, fully intended, had she been victorious, to make the Allies recoup her for the cost of her war of aggression. The Allies, on the contrary, have made Germany a present of all the thousands of millions of pounds the war cost them, and are asking to be recompensed only for their losses in respect of persons and property.

The Germans, after only three years of war, were fully prepared to impose a ransom of 200,000,000,000 marks (or 240,000,000,000 francs) upon the Allies, in spite of the fact that no material loss had been inflicted upon property in Germany itself, whereas the war had laid in ruins 10% of the wealthiest and most productive of the French departments. What would have been claimed and enforced if they had been victorious after four years of war?

It must not be overlooked that in addition to all this Germany had fully made up her mind that she would retain under her absolute control not only the whole of Belgium but the whole of the northern coast line of France, including the Channel ports as far as Brest, and also the whole of the British and French colonies, and the Belgian Congo.

COLOMBIA AND MEXICO.

[Special to the Hongkong Daily Press.]

[BY FRANK H. SIMONS.]

WASHINGTON.

Aside from the various foreign episodes which have filled the headlines of our newspapers, the first six weeks of the new Administration have been occupied by two discussions which in reality have a common basis, namely, those of Colombia, which provides for the payment of a sum of \$25,000,000, a payment which can hardly be described as other than a form of "conscience money" to cover the course of the Roosevelt Administration in the matter of Panama.

In consenting to this payment, the policy has been clearly dictated by measurable interest for prospective oil concessions in Colombia, by an even more considerable regard for the possibilities of future trade in South America, and, beyond this, by a notion that any future action in Mexico, which might arouse South American resentments, will be softened by an act of generosity in the case of Colombia.

That the new Administration is thinking much of South American possibilities has been made patent by many circumstances since March 4th, the least of which was the President's own speech at the unveiling of the Bolivar monument in New York the other day. This is one of the inevitable consequences of the present reaction against Europe and all things European. To strengthen every relation, commercial and otherwise, with South America is a fixed idea with all members of the present Administration.

The idea that Europe is a "bad risk" is very general. The feeling that the European market for American production must steadily lessen and that South America offers the only possible substitute is heard on all sides. Unfortunately, the policy of expanding the market for American production to the South runs counter to the other determination, which is to protect American farmers from foreign competition. Argentina is at once the best prospective market and the most dangerous competitor. Thus the proposed Emergency Tariff threatens to destroy the whole dream of the South American market in advance.

As to Mexico there was a general belief, when President Harding took office, that military occupation of Mexico would follow promptly. In choosing Senator Fall as a member of his Cabinet, the President seemed frankly to advertise such a policy, for Fall has been an unhesitating champion of a policy of action. It was believed that, while Mr. Hughes as Secretary of State would direct European policies, Fall and his friend Fletcher, who was named Under Secretary of State, would make the Mexican policy.

But in practice Mr. Hughes seems to have dominated both Foreign and Mexican affairs, and Mr. Hughes is regarded as the opponent of military measures with respect to Mexico. There have been many rumours of an actual break between Fall and Hughes, which are clearly exaggerations, but it is plain that there has been an unexpected and material delay in decisions as to action south of the Rio Grande and the debate is still going forward.

Such information as comes to the capital about Mexican conditions, and it is most of it suspect, suggests that new revolution is likely and fresh disorders would probably lead to prompt action. There is no mistaking the general belief here that we shall go into Mexico before the year is out. But it is equally clear that there is far less public sentiment favourable to a Mexican adventure than could have been found everywhere in the country before we entered the World War.

There is a pretty general appreciation of the fact that while on the military side to go to Mexico City would not be difficult, the task of policing the vast country and preserving order until some really national and efficient Government could be created would be gigantic and the expense suggestive of what you have had to bear as a result of your Mesopotamian experience.

Granted that we suffered far less than you or France in the World War, we have still much the same emotion, much the same weariness of military adventures, the same desire to get back to what the President calls "normalcy." That a campaign in Mexico would contribute to this end is universally realized. Nor would it be possible to realize "Nor would it be possible to realize" a popular enthusiasm. In the end the country, rightly or wrongly, would set the whole thing down to oil interests and capitalist intrigue and the reaction might be politically fatal. Hence the hesitation.

Anarchy in Mexico has cost the United States millions in money and what is far more serious, many Americans have been murdered. At the moment Mexico is far less in the public mind than Yip, and the European complications attract much greater Press notice. But if Japan remains a source of great apprehension, the Mexican problem is easily the most troublesome of all questions immediately before the Harding Administration.

And by comparison with the Mexican and Japanese questions, the European has quite passed out of mind. Even Viviani, after his brief moment of notice, dropped out of sight and was forgotten long before his brief visit was at an end. Your industrial situation, at least, excited real interest. Had by contrast, excited real interest, the result for us would have been considerable, since we would have the same problem to dispose of. But the break in the Triple Alliance has probably saved us any serious Labour complications, and made our programme of wage reduction relatively easy.

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A LAND OF UTTER MISERY.

HELPLESS WITHOUT FOREIGN AID.

C LIPSE OF LENIN'S POLICY.

A White Paper (Cmd. 1,240) issued last month, gives the report (dated February 25th) of the Committee appointed on May 17th, 1920, to collect information on Russia. The Committee was presided over by Lord Emmott, the other members being Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Sir W. B. D. Adkins, and Mr. William Bruce, who was succeeded on July 23rd by Major Watts Morgan.

An interim report published last November dealt with the treatment of British prisoners; the present report deals with the economic and political situation in Russia.

The final conclusions reached by the Committee are as follows:—

(1) That the complete renunciation by the Soviet Government, by the Russian Communist Party and by the Third or Communist International of propaganda directed towards the destruction of the political and economic order existing in other countries is the fundamental promise, without the acceptance of which there can be no question of capitalist aid in the economic reconstruction of Russia.

(2) That the possibility of extending credit to Russia on a scale in any way commensurate with her minimum needs will be dependent on the faithful observance of the above condition.

(3) That the co-operation of the peasantry is indispensable to the economic reconstruction of Russia.

(4) That the settlement of the agrarian question on a basis which will provide inducements for agricultural production, now lacking, is essential to the provision of adequate supplies of food for the industrial worker in the towns.

(5) That the restoration of rail and river transport is necessary if such food supplies are to be conveyed with speed and regularity to the industrial areas of Russia.

(6) That the state of administrative incompetence and corruption into which the departments of the Soviet Government have fallen militates against the proper distribution of available supplies among the population, and must be remedied if the Russian worker is to be restored to the standard of health and strength necessary to re-establish the diminished productivity of his labour.

(7) That, if the Extraordinary Commissions continue to exercise their present irresponsible powers, foreigners, whose services in Russia may be necessary to execute contracts between the Soviet Government and foreign capitalists, will be deprived of those guarantees of freedom and protection which are accorded to foreigners in other civilized countries, and this will destroy the possibility of any benefits accruing to the Soviet Government from such agreements.

CHOICE BEFORE THE SOVIET.

It would appear, therefore, that the Soviet Government must decide whether they are going to maintain a policy of political repression at home and aggressive Bolshevik propaganda abroad, which will inevitably, whatever international treaties they may make, lead in practice to a continuance of their present economic isolation, or whether they will accept and honestly carry out the fundamental condition which can alone obtain for them the outside aid they so urgently need.

If they decide to maintain the campaign for the violent destruction of capitalism in other countries and the policy of ruthless repression which makes it impossible for foreigners to live and do business in Russia, then Russia will of necessity be left to her own resources. Then will the future show whether or not the combined effect upon the worker of persuasion as to the merits of Communism, and of persuasion by payment for work done with the shadow of imprisonment and the bayonet present, can restore the old productive power of Russia within the short time available for the experiment. If it does not, Trotsky himself admits that the Russian Socialist Society is on the way to ruin. However it may twist and turn, and with the conclusion of Trotsky we agree.

We now conclude the Report, which we have endeavoured to draw up in accordance with our terms of reference. Our difficulties have been great owing to the remoteness of the country where the events forming the subject of our inquiry have taken place; by the fact that Russia has been cut off from other countries for three years, and that even now normal intercourse has not been re-established; and they have been increased by the complexity of the subject-matter, dealing, as it does, with the extensive and far-reaching character of a rapid sequence of revolutionary changes which have taken place and are now taking place. Our information, while extensive, has been inadequate to the nature and magnitude of our subject. It has also often been conflicting, and has not been easily susceptible of arrangement in a form lending itself to the expression of considered opinions. Imperfect, therefore, as they have inevitably been, we hope that our inquiries may be of some assistance to your Lordship to his Majesty's Government, and to the British public.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the extent of the relief felt here, when your supreme crisis passed off satisfactorily. There was a universal feeling that our battle had been won on your fields and that the decision would hold back prospective Labour armies here. Had it turned out otherwise, our Labour would certainly have built their own plans on the results achieved by Labour in Britain, and our reorganization would have been delayed and perhaps prevented. (Copyright, 1921, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

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BARON UNGERN'S MANCHU WIFE.

ROMANTIC INFLUENCES IN MONGOL POLITICS.

NEW LIGHTS ON CHANG TSO-LIN.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert writing from Peking to the N.C. Daily News says:—

In discussing political relations between prominent persons the Chinese are very prone to study and consider their personal relations, which are usually unknown to foreigners and invariably overlooked by them. While a great many foreigners have been suspecting that Chang Tso-lin and Ungern enjoyed each other's confidence, that Chang Tso-lin was partly of the fall of Urgan and that Ungern was interested in the restoration scheme, the Chinese have been taking it for granted because they knew that Ungern was married two years ago to a Manchurian lady of high degree, formerly attached to the court and subsequently an intimate friend of Chan Tso-lin. It transpires that this lady enjoys a great deal of prestige among the Manchus and Mongols who are interested in the restoration that she has brought her husband into the inner circle and that through her he has kept in close touch during his various enterprises, with Chang Tso-lin and the conservative Manchus and Mongols.

In the same way when it was recently announced that Prince Kalachin, of the Board of Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs, had offered to make peace between Peking and Outer Mongolia, there was a significance in it for the Chinese which very few foreigners grasped. Simionov has been living in Port Arthur enjoying intimate relations with Prince Su. Prince Su is a brother-in-law of Prince Kalachin. When Kalachin comes forward as a go-between the Chinese say to themselves, "Ah! Kalachin, Su, Simionov, Ungern, Chang Tso-lin!" following the chain of personal relations, and, throwing in a Japanese background for good measure, they reach an absolute conviction upon the state of things in Mongolia. They require no other evidence to prove that there will be no Mongolian campaign nor do they need anything more to prove to their satisfaction that Chang Tso-lin will eventually walk into Mongolia, with the approval of the monarchists, and add the country to his personal fief, claiming much credit in Peking for the achievement.

THE WILY CHAUFFEUR.

IMPUDENT USE OF OFFICIAL'S CAR FOR OPIUM SMUGGLING.

The wiles of the Chinese crook are innumerable, and he appears to be never at a loss where resourcefulness is required. Remarks the N.C. Daily News. Thus, with the police net closing ever more tightly around opium smugglers and the running of supplies becoming more difficult every day—and the business consequently growing more remunerative—new plans have had to be thought out. One genius decided that the police would be less watchful nearer home, arguing, of course, on an old principle.

The result of this reasoning was that Captain E. I. M. Barrett's chauffeur called for his car about 2 o'clock one morning and not unreasonably was allowed to take it out for police officers have to go out at all sorts of hours. Something, however, went wrong in his calculations, for the car was held up half an hour later, on Yangtze-poo, and by a Chinese detective and \$5,000 worth of opium found in it. The chauffeur got away, leaving his uniform cap and badge behind.

The police are now wondering how often this, or a similar trick, has been played on them. Following this discovery, all the police chauffeurs were confined to quarters whilst an investigation was made.

SUSPICIOUS GERMAN ACTIVITY.

NEW PATENTS RELATING TO WAR MATERIAL.

A sagacious Frenchman once remarked that the national industry of Prussia was war. It is customary nowadays to assume that Prussia, having learned that war does not always pay, has entirely renounced her old ambitions, and will henceforth seek pre-eminence only in the arts of peace. If this be so, it is rather difficult to explain her continued interest in the development of lethal weapons. Not many months since Professor Flamm, the distinguished naval architect, was found to be at work on plans for submarines of unprecedented size and fighting power, apparently quite oblivious of the fact that the construction of such vessels in Germany is strictly forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles. Hard on the heels of this revelation comes significant news from America, where Mr. Weeks, the Secretary for War, has requested Congress to pass legislation limiting the grant of patents to foreigners on the ground that 201 ordinance patents had been obtained there by Germans since July 1st last year, "all of which" had been transferred to Krupp's of Essen.

Those who take the trouble to read the "Patent-Berichte" in the German technical Press must have noticed what an abnormal percentage of new German patents are being applied for in respect of improvements on war material. It would appear from these applications that a large proportion of the inventive genius of the Fatherland is being devoted to the betterment of artillery both for land and sea purposes, torpedoes, mines, and submarine boats. It is difficult to believe that this interest is wholly accidental, for we have so often been told by their admirers that modern Germans are practical people, who invariably work with a definite purpose in view. Judging from the steady stream of patents concerning war material which the Germans are filing at home and abroad, they are already beginning to prepare for the great revanche. —*Naval and Military Record.*

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE STRAITS.

PROTEST AGAINST REGISTRATION.

The Asiatic News Agency states that with reference to the registration of Chinese schools and colleges in Singapore and the Malay States by the British authorities, the representatives of the Chinese emigrants in a petition to the Foreign Office charge the Chinese Consul-General in Singapore, with a want of interest in the matter and demand his immediate recall by the Government. In a recent interview between the representatives and Dr. W. W. Yen (Foreign Minister) relating to the negotiations with the London Government, Dr. Yen says that it is impossible for the British Government to withdraw the regulations; but in view of the existing friendly relations between China and Britain, certain modifications will probably be introduced to meet the wishes of the Chinese. Dr. Yen added that in addition to sending instructions to Dr. Wellington Koo in London for opening negotiations with the British Foreign Office, he had called the attention of Sir B. Alston, the British Minister in Peking, to the matter; but the apparent lack of harmonious co-operation between the different factions of the Chinese emigrants in Singapore, who once telegraphed to the Foreign Office through Consul-General Wu Huang, refusing to recognize Miss Yu as their representative, has added difficulties in the negotiations because Sir B. Alston once called his attention to this irregularity on the part of the Chinese themselves. The petitions, carried to Peking by the representatives, were signed by over 2,500 Chinese firms and shops and 435,000 Chinese emigrants in the British Colonies, and the representatives will not leave Peking until the Government has secured final reply from London.

CHINESE PROVINCES AND THEIR MINING WEALTH.

SHANSHI OBJECTS TO PEKING CONTROL.

The Asiatic News Agency states that the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has received official telegrams from the members of the Shanhsi provincial assembly protesting against the placing of all undeveloped iron and coal mines under the control of the Central Government. The reason given by the Shanhsi people is that the mining regulations which have been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce have not been approved by Parliament, and the Shanhsi people, therefore, cannot recognize them. Furthermore, as the mining concessions of the Peking Syndicate were redeemed by the money of the Shanhsi people, the members of the provincial assembly as representatives of the Shanhsi people, will never recognize the nationalization of Shanhsi mines. The provincial assembly of Shanhsi demands that the mining rights in that province should belong to the people of Shanhsi without interference from the Peking Government, though Shanhsi will not fail to get Peking's concurrence, approval in mining matters concerning foreigners. The Government, however, is not going to grant this demand from Taiyuanfu, on the ground that the authorities will have no say in the disposal of the mining concessions of China, with the exception of mines in the vicinity of the metropolitan capital, if the other provinces follow the example of Shanhsi.

PENANG NAVAL CONFERENCE.

JOINT MANOEUVRES IN STRAITS OF MALACCA.

A report published in Sydney on May 10th says:—It was stated in unofficial circles to-day that the Singapore Naval Conference had had most important results. The question of naval co-operation was considered and plans were formulated for combined action by the China, East Indies, and Australian squadrons, in the event of war.

It was reported that as a result of this decision, arrangements have been made for the holding of joint manoeuvres between Penang and Singapore, and it is expected that the Australian fleet will visit there for that purpose within a very short time, provided that the recommendations of the conference are endorsed.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL KEEPERS.

A case of considerable importance to hotel-keepers and to the general public has been commenced in a Singapore Court, the Raffles Hotel being sued for \$200, the value of articles stolen from a guest's room on the night of May 30th. A point which arose and was argued was whether the common law of England applied to local hotel-keepers, and cases were quoted. It was contended that as Mr. Nelson slept with his windows open, and knew the East well and the thieving propensities of the natives, he was guilty of contributory negligence. Against that it was argued that the hotel-keepers also knew the condition of the East and did not take sufficient steps to checkmate thieves. They did not have sufficient watchmen to prevent thieves entering the compound.

The learned Judge reserved judgment.

Herharnath Thulan Atal, Indian Professor at the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, and a prominent figure in British circles in Tokyo, committed suicide by taking poison at his residence on June 15th. The cause of his action is believed to have been extreme depression. The deceased left letters addressed to the British Embassy and other prominent residents, instructing them with regard to the disposition of his property.

IGNORANT OF REGULATIONS.

NEWCOMER COMMITS TWO OFFENCES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with having sold human hair, in Waachai, without a licence, and with having offered a bribe of 30 cents to a Chinese detective not to arrest him.

Replying to the first charge, the defendant said: "I did not call out, neither did I sell any of the hair." With regard to the bribe, the defendant admitted having offered the detective 30 cents. He said: "I am new from the country, and am ignorant of local regulations."

Inspector Blackman: He is a proper "greenhorn," your Worship. I don't think he has been long in Hongkong.

The Magistrate: Yes, he is very straightforward about the bribe.

After the detective had given evidence, the defendant was convicted and fined \$5 or, in default, 12 days. The 30 cents bribe money was ordered to go to the poor box.

LONG-SUFFERING OFFICIALS.

SUMMONED DEFAULTER AFTER FIVE WARNINGS.

A Chinese charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with keeping a dog, in Waachai, without a licence, said that he had had licence, but it was lost, and he had not taken out a new one since.

Inspector Blackman told the Magistrate that the defendant had been warned five times to take out a licence for the animal, but he took no notice of the police, and had not got a licence yet.

The Magistrate: If you don't hurry and get a licence, you will be summoned again next week.

The defendant: I will get one right away. I did not know where to go to get one.

A fine of \$4 was imposed.

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

At Sookimpoos "B" Company Whites beat 53 Co. R.G.A. in the Garrison Hockey League by three goals to two, and will meet 58 Co. R.G.A. in the final match on Thursday next, 30th inst.

WATER POLO.

A strong V.R.C. team beat the R.G.A. at the V.R.C. baths yesterday evening by 13 goals to two. Bouchard scored 5 goals and Watson 4 for the winners.

THE RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA CO.

ANOTHER ARTISTIC SUCCESS.

"The Mysteries of a Haron" were unfolded to a large and delighted audience, last night, at the Theatre Royal by the Russian Opera Co., who scored another artistic success. The plot hinges on the love affairs of a decrepit Pasha, excellently played and sung by Mr. Elinoft, and opportunity is afforded for some very effective solo and concerted items. The singing of Mr. Crigloff, as Moosa, was quite a feature of the evening. The music has a tinge of orientalism about it, is melodious and well scored, and the Orchestra, most capably directed, had a large share in the decided success achieved.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.

A YEAR'S PROFITS.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. after providing £22,313 for income tax and £12,939 for depreciation declares a profit for the year to February 28th last of £193,030. A balance dividend of 7½ per cent. is recommended on the ordinary shares, making 12½ per cent. tax-free for the year, the same as the previous year. It is proposed to place £26,376 to reserve (raising the fund to £200,000), to allocate £2,000 to the employees' provident fund and to carry forward £22,837, subject to payment of corporation tax and excess profits duty (if any) against £14,056 brought in.

A Lascar belonging to the crew of the P. & O. Delta was sentenced in the British Police Court at Shanghai last week to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for opium smuggling. He had purchased the drug in Bombay for Rs.40, and admitted his intention of taking it ashore. The Magistrate said he would impose the maximum penalty, as there was too much opium smuggling going on. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

The inauguration meeting of the Peking Tramway Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, half subscribed by the Peking Municipality and half by Chinese merchants, will take place at the Kiang Guild on June 30th.

EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY.

LAW ALLOWS ONE BITE AND NO MORE.

Mrs. Cameron, of the Carlton Hotel, was yesterday summoned before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, for keeping seven ferocious dogs, which bit a Chinese boy on June 15th.

Mrs. Cameron said that all her dogs were very young, little more than puppies, and were very quiet. They were never allowed out of the hotel unattended, and she understood from the coolie, who had charge of them on the day in question, that the complainant was attacked because he interfered with them first.

The complainant, a schoolboy living in Wellington Street, said that about 4.30 p.m., on the 15th, he was walking down Battery Path on his way home from the gardens, when, passing a patch of grass on the side of the path, he saw seven dogs in charge of a coolie. As he passed the dogs, his attention was attracted by a little puppy. As he looked at it, the pup barked at him. This brought the other dogs up. They all went for him. He was bitten on the ankle, thigh and back. The coolie took no steps to take the dogs away, and, being very frightened, the witness ran. The dogs followed him a good way down the path, before a European came along and drove them away with his stick. The European afterwards remonstrated with the coolie for not exercising more control over the dogs. A Japanese, who also saw the affair, suggested to the witness to follow the coolie to his house and summon him, but the witness was too frightened to do anything, and went straight home. His bites were examined by Dr. Allen, whose certificate the witness produced. On the following day, the witness reported the matter to the police and went to Battery Path with a detective, and at the same spot, he saw the dogs in charge of another coolie.

The coolie, who had charge of the dogs on the day in question, in his evidence, said that when the puppy barked at the complainant, the latter waved his hands to scare it away. This caused the pup to bark more and brought the other dogs up. In spite of the witness's advice to remain still, the complainant ran. The dogs chased him. The complainant jumped into a grass bank, and fell.

The Magistrate: Did the dogs bite him?—I did not see him bitten by any of the dogs.

The Magistrate: He was bitten. The doctor says so.

After referring to the Ordinance, the Magistrate said that it had not been proved that the dogs were ferocious, as there was no evidence that they had bitten anyone before the complainant. The law, he said, allowed one bite for each dog. In the circumstances, he would dismiss the summons. He, however, advised Mrs. Cameron to give the complainant £5 as compensation.

Mrs. Cameron agreed to go so. She said that she wanted to be perfectly fair in the matter. In fact, she had instructed Dr. Allen to give the complainant every attention at her expense.

When told the Magistrate's decision, the boy's father said that he did not bring the case to get money out of Mrs. Cameron. Even if \$500 were offered his son as compensation he would not accept it. He brought the case to the Magistrate's notice, because he had been told that the dogs were very troublesome and had already attacked many people.

The Magistrate: You have not produced your witnesses.

The father: I would like your Worship to have the dogs examined.

The Magistrate: They have been examined by the Veterinary Surgeon, and there is nothing the matter with them. The case must be dismissed. You can have the \$5 if you want it.

Repeating that they would not accept any compensation, even if \$500 were offered, the father and son left the Court.

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PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tramcar the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Toric are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Hanks & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central.

—Adv.

[663]

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CORRESPONDENCE.
THE HOUSE RENTS QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, The attitude taken by H.E. the Governor in his speech in the Legislative Council re the shameful increase of rents by unscrupulous landlords should commend itself to everyone. I have known cases where, as soon as the Government made known its intention of having house-taxes increased from 13 per cent. to 20 per cent. as from 1st July next, the landlords immediately increased rents all round, in the greater number of cases 15 per cent. Naturally, when the Government abandoned the idea of this increase the tenants approached their landlords with the view of having their rents reduced but were told, without any hesitancy, that if the Government did not require more money they, (the landlords) did. Again, there is the case of the block of houses in Caine Road, which were infected by plague some time ago. The tenants quitted on the advice of the Sanitary authorities, the plaster of the ceilings was removed and in a few cases the houses were white-washed. As soon as this had been done and the houses were again tenable the old tenants went to their landlords to be re-instated but were told that they must pay \$80 instead of \$45 a month if they wished to go back. Do you not think, Mr. Editor, this rather shows that the landlords could do as they pleased, and that this sort of procedure and the scandalous transactions in property referred to by His Excellency should be forcibly stopped?

I suggest that the Committee appointed by H.E. the Governor to investigate this matter should call personally on tenants in different localities and ascertain the actual rent paid before the notice of the proposed increase in taxation by the Government appeared, and the increase, since made by the landlords, following the Government's announcement. I think Chinese, in the majority of cases, will evade giving evidence of actual rents unless forced to do so. I think they should be told that they have been giving information to the Committee, they would be served with notices to quit.—Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE TENANTS.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1921.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, The speech of His Excellency the Governor on Monday night at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council was hailed with great satisfaction by the whole community. It is to be hoped that the Committee appointed will follow fearlessly the line advocated by His Excellency.

A lot of persons would come forward to give evidence before the Committee if they could be given assurance that they would not suffer at the hands of the landlords by being given notice to quit their tenement. House-owners have a way of making the poor tenants pay under all sorts of pretexts. For instance, the levying of the 7 per cent. extra tax was taken as excuse to raise rent as soon as this was first mentioned in the papers and the subsequent rescinding of same was not taken notice of to lower the rent. Chinese-owners always have a way of collecting rent according to the Chinese Calendar, which is 37 months to the Georgian 36 months. Those working in a European firm and drawing pay according to the European Calendar, have to give an extra month for every three years that they stay in a house. The Committee would do a great service to the whole community, especially to those living in houses owned by Chinese, if they could stop this practice. These house-owners are paying rates and taxes according to European Calendar, and why should they be allowed to humbug the poor tenants for an extra month's rent for every three years they stay in the house?

My one hope is that the committee will be brave enough to face the opposition of the vested interests. For myself, give me a little air.—Yours, etc.,

S. O. S.

Hongkong, June 24th, 1921.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—At the meeting called yesterday with the object of inaugurating a local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals I was surprised to see that no reference was made by any of those present to the frightful cruelty inflicted by the ruthless slaughter of millions of beautiful and quite inoffensive birds and animals with the object of adorning (?) the persons of English ladies.

If such a question had been raised I can imagine the Chief Justice as speaking somewhat as follows:—"What was really wanted was a campaign of education of the upper classes as to what constituted cruelty, rather than a penalty for offences. If a committee were drawn up, including some prominent English residents, to make suggestions, and print them in English, and distribute these circulars among the offending classes, a lot could be done to stem cruelty."—I am, Sir, Yours obediently,

OBSERVER.

P.S.—It is amusing to note that at the very time that our local animal lover is protesting against one sheep being killed in the presence of another—a great breach of good taste undoubtedly—a third or fourth attempt is being made at home to get a lethargic public to take an interest in the Plumage Bill.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX IN HONGKONG.
SERMON AT ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Archbishop Mannix arrived in the Colony by the N.Y.K. steamer *Kleist* yesterday morning. Owing to the fact that the steamer arrived at an early hour, there were not many people present to receive the Archbishop, besides Bishop Pozzani and a party of clergymen.

The Archbishop spent the afternoon inspecting some of the Roman Catholic Schools in the Colony, especially the Italian Convent.

Shortly after 4 p.m. Archbishop Mannix entered the pulpit at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and, prefacing his address by reciting the opening words of the Lord's Prayer, spoke for nearly an hour.

The Archbishop is a typical Irishman in appearance, with the prominent chin, familiar in photographs, of Sir Edward Carson. He has a slight brogue. He spoke slowly and clearly, in level tones; as first rapid and agreeable to listen to, but later becoming rather monotonous.

Commenting on the fact that only two millions of the 400 millions of the teeming population of China had yet been christianised, the Archbishop drew consolation from the fact that "the mills of God grind slowly." Thousands of years elapsed from the fall of man in Eden to the coming of Christ, and, therefore, short sighted human nature must not be impatient but "leave it in the hands of God."

No direct political allusions were made by the Archbishop, but some might think he was having "a dig" at Ireland's neighbour when he said this missioners from Ireland did not undertake missionary enterprises for trade or national aggrandisement; but did they when they came to a pagan land, look down upon the people. The Chinese, he said, in another place, like the Irish, were a people-loving nation—law-abiding folk. The Archbishop also brought in a reference to the Irish in America and Australia as "exiles" denied the right of subsistence in their own land. He spoke of the missionary work of Germany (which he put first), Italy, France, Belgium and Ireland; but England and Scotland received no mention. The Archbishop also said that "Catholicity" was the only real Christianity. He concluded an address which, towards the end, became somewhat discursive, by urging Chinese converts to Christianity to set a good example, and so promote the spread of religion amongst those in outer darkness.

AT THE CATHOLIC UNION CLUB.

In the evening Archbishop Mannix attended a reception and concert at the Catholic Union Club.

Speaking towards the end of the proceedings the Archbishop thanked the Roman Catholic community for their welcome and for an address which had been presented to him earlier in the evening.

The Archbishop referred to his experiences in a monsoon in the Indian ocean when he, with other passengers, had been "guilty of sea-faring indiscretions." When he reached Hongkong he found people were trying to make him "land sick" as well.—(Laughter.) He was not going to reply to these silly people with their silly letters in the local newspapers "people who were more loyal than the King and more silly than his jester, if he had one.—(Laughter.) He had not come to Hongkong to talk about Ireland; it was not the place to do so. "These people, in their own silly foolish, futile way, have attempted to give to my visit a significance it was never intended to have," said the Archbishop. "But they cannot get me to talk about Ireland if I don't mean to talk about it. Neither did I come to Hongkong to retract, to apologise for, or to recant one single word I have ever spoken in Ireland, Australia, America, or any part of the world.—(Applause.) These people are heathen contempt. Leave them as they are and you and I will be happier and I hope they will be wiser. Instead of being a wild man from Borneo I am one of the mildest and meekest of men."

Towards midnight the proceedings concluded with "God Bless our Pope" and "God Save the King."

For the information of the curious, it may be stated that Archbishop Mannix removed his biretta and stood for the first of these observances, and remained in that posture for the second.

THE VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In accusing us of bigotry, your correspondent, Mr. Hughes, is confusing religion with politics.

As this is purely a matter for subjects of His Majesty to decide among themselves, may I be permitted to ask Mr. Hughes is one or not?—Yours faithfully,

GEORGE H. RAINER.

Macao, June 23rd, 1921.

HONGKONG BOARD OF EDUCATION.
EXTENSION OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

A meeting of the Hongkong Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, presided, and there were also present: Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, the Rev. N. Teeddale Mackintosh, the Rev. Fr. da Maria, Messrs. A. F. B. Silva Netto, W. Jackson, A. R. Cavalier, and E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools, and Mr. Y. P. Law, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting, held on October 29th, 1920, were confirmed. REPORTS ON ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The English Committee's reports on schools visited were before the Board. The schools were: Queen's College, Saiyigpoo, Wahshai, Indian, Victoria, Kowloon, and Kowloon Junior. The Chairman said that these reports would be considered in detail, in committee, later; they were of a confidential nature and it was not the custom, either here or at home, to publish detailed reports on schools. He did not think it would be desirable to do so. The reports on the whole, were very favourable, and most of the criticisms dealt with matters of equipment and deficiencies in school buildings. It would be likely to hamper committees in future if they knew that what they intended for the Board's information—reports which might be on delicate subjects—would be discussed in public.

The Board agreed to discuss the reports in committee.

The Chairman asked the Board also to decide whether these reports should be passed to the heads of schools to note, or treated as confidential. It appeared to him that it would be fairer to allow heads of schools to know what criticisms were made on their schools, otherwise they might assume quite unjustifiably that the reports were so unfavourable that the Board did not care for them to be seen.

Mr. W. JACKSON thought the reports should be sent to the heads of schools for their information.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK agreed.

Rev. TEEDDALE MACKINTOSH said that the reports should not be submitted to the heads of schools as coming from the Committee. If the reports were adopted by the Board, and were sent to the heads of schools as coming from the Board, there could be no objection; but he gathered from some of the Chairman's comments on the reports that he was not entirely in agreement with some of the things that the Committee had said. That being so, the value of the report was very considerably lessened. The view he took, as a member of the Committee, was that what he reported to the Board was in strict confidence; if the Board accepted the responsibility of his remarks he was delighted, but he would feel very much hampered in his work on the Committee if his report were to go forth not only without the sanction of the Board, but in some cases in direct opposition to the views of the Chairman.

The Chairman: I think the intention is that the reports should be sent as from the Board, but I take it that does not necessarily bind the Board to full agreement with every word.

Rev. TEEDDALE MACKINTOSH: Then I ask that only those portions of the report with which the majority of the Board is in agreement should be forwarded to the heads of schools.

Rev. Dr. PEARCE thought they must adhere to the principle enunciated by Mr. Mackintosh.

The Chairman said that seemed reasonable.

The reports were supposed to be the reports of the Board and if the Board did not agree with them in every respect it was open to it to modify them. Then they would go forward with the full authority of the Board and not merely that of the members who drafted them.

The Board agreed.

VERNAICULAR EDUCATION.

The Board next considered a lengthy minute by the Chairman on the need for more aid for vernacular education. The minute explained the systems of grant and subsidy towards the maintenance of these schools, gave reasons for abandoning grants in favour of subsidies and went on to say (with regard to the urban problem):

In considering the total sum which I should ask for as subsidies, it is necessary to consider how much is required to make the average school a well conducted and successful commercial undertaking. Unless this is done, the large numbers of new teachers, who will be passing out of our Normal schools in a year or two, will abandon their profession, or practise it elsewhere. The present ratio of grants has not been increased since the war, and rents and the cost of living have enormously increased. The cost of an average school housed in one flat, including rent, salary of a teacher, caretaker, and sundry expenses, will come to about \$70 a month. Such a flat will accommodate 35 to 40 pupils. In a few cases the pupils pay a monthly fee of \$2 (school requires no assistance). In many cases they pay \$1 a month (school requires \$30 a month or \$360 a year to keep it going). In very many cases no fees are charged (school requires \$70 or \$840 a year to keep it going). But it is clearly not good policy for the Government to relieve the many existing charitable organisations of financial responsibility which they have shouldered, and I am of opinion, having regard to this consideration, and to the many cases where an inferior teacher in an inferior school must be content with an inferior salary, that the following rates and numbers will meet existing requirements:—

15 Upper Grade Schools	.....	\$ 2,237
50 Schools at \$300	.....	43,200
50 Schools at \$240	.....	12,000
30 Schools at \$120	.....	3,600
205	.....	\$69,037

It is estimated that subsidies paid on this scale will assist materially with the education of 7,500 children, out of 15,000 who are known to be in vernacular schools in the Colony.

NEW TERRITORIES.

At present 80 schools are subsidised to the extent of £7,200, each receiving on an average \$80. This works out at \$4.08 for each child.

The Education Ordinance has been recently applied to the New Territories. The effect is that all schools will be frequently inspected, to the number of perhaps 250, and doubtless among them there will be some more which deserve assistance. I am therefore asking for an increase in the Vote Subsidies for New Territories schools from £7,200 to \$12,000.

Under the Grant system, which I propose to abolish, the payment of the grant to each school has been recommended to the Government, and accompanied by a report. The subsidies, on the contrary, have been paid by my own authority on the advice and reports of the Inspector.

There is no practical difference between the systems. At present I am very well served in my inspectors. Mr. Cavalier has occupied this office ever since the passing of the Education Ordinance in 1913. Mr. Law, too, has had long experience. Their work is steadily increasing. It must continue to do so, and my recommendations foreshadow a more rapid increase. It is believed (and the Census will show whether rightly or not), that there are many thousands of children who are not in attendance in schools at all, and who cannot be, because there are not enough schools for them. If this is so, and if an attempt shall be made in the next few years to supply a remedy, still further and larger claims will be made on the time of the Inspectors. But apart from all this, if either Mr. Cavalier or Mr. Law had to go on leave, or were to fail me through other cause, I should have no one to take his place, and the payment of a very considerable sum of public money would have to be made very largely upon the advice of sub-inspectors, who are by no means qualified to shoulder such a responsibility. There can be no widespread improvement in vernacular education until our Normal Schools begin to turn out their trained teachers, as they will soon be doing. But this other need is no less insistent: the training of Inspectors wherever suitable material can be found.

The Chairman said that some members of the sub-committee questioned whether the proposed assistance was quite sufficient, but what he had recommended was very considerable assistance. The average grant or subsidy under the present system came to \$175 for each school in 1920; under the proposed system it would come to \$280. The maximum subsidy recommended for the poorer schools, \$380, was very much more than double the present rate. The total expenditure on vernacular education asked for was (in round figures) \$48,000, as compared with \$30,000 spent this year, an increase of nearly \$28,000. As there had been no comment on the proposed change in assessment of subsidies, he assumed that the Board was in general agreement. Since the passing of the Education Ordinance, seven years ago, the subsidy system had grown up. Its advantages were that subsidies could be withdrawn more simply, without reference to the Government, and without the necessity of giving a year's notice to the management. Now, however, he learned from the Inspectors that, taken as a whole, subsidised schools were very little inferior, if inferior at all, to the grant schools; so that this parallel arrangement of grants and subsidies no longer subserved any useful purpose, and as the subsidy system was simpler—very much simpler so far as his office was concerned—he was desirous that it should be adopted and the grant system dropped.

Of course, the Board was under a contract with the correspondents of Grant Schools, and even if the Government decided to drop the Grant system altogether it could not do so without giving due notice to them. In view of the very considerable increases offered, he suggested for the consideration of correspondents of Grant Schools, that they might be well advised to waive any objection and come under the subsidy system from the beginning of next year.

Rev. Dr. PEARCE said that if schools which owed failure to conditions rather than to incompetence could recover better under the subsidy system than under the grant system, he favoured the subsidy system.

The Chairman pointed out that the subsidy could be restored very simply because it was a matter of a minute from the Inspector of Vernacular Schools to himself. The loss of grant could not be restored so easily, because it was a matter of a report from himself to the Government. Naturally when it has taken him two years to remove a school from the list he was not very willing to apply for its restoration unless he was certain, not only that it was doing better, but likely to do better. He asked the Board to adopt the suggestion contained in his minute and recommend that, with the concurrence of the correspondents of Grant Schools, the suggestions should be applied to Grant Schools from January 1st, 1922.

Mr. SILVA NETTO asked whether the total of \$68,000 included the grant of \$10,000 to the Confucian Society.

The Chairman said that this grant was for one year only. It was not intended to be a recurrent grant, but he doubted the schools that had been founded by its means would be among the first to receive subsidies.

Dr. PEARCE seconded the Chairman's motion, which was carried.

The meeting went into committee to consider recommendations for the filling of two vacancies on the Board, caused by the death of Mr. Arualli and the absence from the Colony of the Rev. A. D. Stewart.

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WE HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF HALF HOSE IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL.

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THIS SOCK, AS SHOWN, IS IDEAL FOR SUMMER WEAR. IT IS THIN, COOL, PERFECT FITTING, YET DURABLE AND PRACTICALLY HOLE-PROOF. THE PRICES OF INTERWOVEN ARE—

Lisle \$1.75. Silk \$3.25 pr.

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For Cash and Ship's orders of not less than 1 dozen \$12 per case should be deducted from the above prices.

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WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT OUR CELEBRATED

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[17]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Agents.
Hongkong June 24th 1921. [110]

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CURE FOR CANCER.

NEW X-RAY APPARATUS.

LONDON, June 23rd.
The authorities of West London Hospital issue a hopeful report regarding the experiments recently made with a new X-ray apparatus, with a wavelength, which has never been employed but has been designed by a Bavarian radiologist. The Hospital predicts that it will be able to cure 80 per cent. of the cancer cases.

UNITED STATES TRADE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN MAY.

WASHINGTON, June 23rd.

The monthly report of the Department of Commerce shows the value of the exports to Europe in May as \$177,000,000, and to South America \$18,000,000, as compared with \$174,000,000 and \$18,000,000 in May 1920.

The value of the imports from Europe was \$81,000,000, and from South America \$23,000,000, as compared with \$82,000,000 and \$23,000,000, respectively.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

LONDON, June 24th.

At Wimbledon, in the men's doubles, Donisthorpe and Foster beat Gaunt and Kleinman, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3.

INDIAN MILL STRIKE.

MADRAS, June 24th.

Five thousand workers in the Buckingham Mills have struck in sympathy with the Carnatic mill workers.

DEMPEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

STADIUM THE LARGEST EVER BUILT.

NEW YORK, June 24th.

The cost of the arena for the Dempsey-Carpentier fight is estimated at \$500,000.

Carpentier inspected the arena, and was staggered at its vast size. He said he never imagined anything so big. The stadium is the largest ever built for such an event. Carpentier's chief concern seems to be retention of weight. He now turns the scale at twelve stone and four pounds.

Dempsey has been practising with light weights in the hope of securing additional speed. He has disabled most of his sparring partners.

EARLIER CABLES.

LARGE GATE RECEIPTS.

ANTICIPATED.

NEW YORK, June 23rd.

The special arena for the Dempsey-Carpentier contest is almost completed. It will seat ninety thousand, and it is estimated that the gate-money will exceed \$1,500,000. Tickets for over half this amount have already been sold.

NEAR EAST PROBLEM.

GREEK ACCEPTS ALLIES' PROPOSALS.

ATHENS, June 23rd.

The Premier and the War Minister returned from Smyrna, when a Cabinet Council was immediately convened to discuss the Allied offer of mediation in the Turco-Greek conflict. The indications are that the Government will accept the proposal in principle, but will endeavour to ascertain the Allied conditions before committing itself.

U.S. LOANS TO ALLIES.

WASHINGTON'S PLAN FOR LIQUIDATION.

WASHINGTON, June 24th.

With President Harding's approval, Mr. Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee has introduced into the Senate a bill dealing with the Allied loans and granting Mr. Mellon (Secretary of the Treasury) full authority to reconvert or extend the loans or interest, to accept foreign securities in payment, and to settle all claims at present unsecured.

ADMIRAL SIMS' EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, June 23rd.

Admiral Sims reported to Mr. Denby (Secretary of the Navy), whom he informed that he had been misquoted in the Press accounts regarding his remarks in London about Irish sympathisers in the United States.

U.S. SHIPPING STRIKE.

NEW YORK SEAMEN'S UNION VOTES.

NEW YORK, June 24th.

The local firemen's and sailors' unions have voted in favour of returning to work, thus ending the shipping strike.

LATEST CABLES.

SILESIAN PROBLEM.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO PARIS.

Paris, June 18th (delayed).

The Premier met Lord Curzon at the station upon the latter's arrival in Paris for the important conference which is to take place today. Commenting upon Lord Curzon's visit *Le Journal des Debats* writes that understanding is especially desirable regarding the situation in Central Europe, where the so-called Little Entente, including Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia, is to play an increasingly important part. —Havas.

EARLIER CABLES.

REFERENCE TO TECHNICAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, after a statement with reference to Lord Curzon's recent visit to Paris and the steps then decided on with the object of terminating the Gracco-Turkish conflict, proceeded to refer to the situation in Silesia, and stated that a scheme had been approved for the progressive withdrawal of the insurgent and the German forces from the disputed area. Twenty thousand Allied troops will maintain order in the evacuated territory pending the Allied decision as regards boundaries. The Allied Commissioners in Silesia have been invited to submit a joint report with technical assistance, but, if this course is impracticable, the Allies are prepared to refer the matter to a technical commission in London or Paris in order to assist the Supreme Council in its final decision. The Supreme Council will meet at Boulogne in July to consider this and other matters. Mr. Chamberlain concluded by stating that the conversations at Paris had been characterised throughout by the greatest friendliness and desire for close co-operation on both subjects.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NEW SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The provisional Budget of the League of Nations for 1922 shows an estimated expenditure of £1,132,000 in which Great Britain's share on the present basis of division amounts to £38,000. A committee has been appointed to consider a revision of the scale of contributions. It is reported that the Council now sitting at Geneva has recalled the contributions originally based on the Universal Postal Union system, which was opposed at the last assembly by the British Dominions and the smaller nations.

The committee now proposes that members be divided into categories based upon the relation between each country's revenue and the population to that of the rest of the world. The nations will fall into seven well-defined groups, the first containing Great Britain and France, with an average slightly exceeding 12 per cent., while the lowest will consist of States contributing an average of 1. The committee proposes that the League's expenses be paid in the proportion of 50, 35, 25, 15, 10, 5. The Empire will considerably benefit by the new proposals. Great Britain is the only first class contributor. India ranks in the second class, Canada in the third, Australia and South Africa in the fourth, and New Zealand in the fifth class.

MANDATE PROBLEM.

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In a House of Lords' debate on Mandates, Lord Curzon referred to the American request in November last year for communication of the draft mandates, which had then just been sent to the Council of the League. Lord Curzon said that the Council did not postpone discussion of the "A" and "B" mandates until the meeting of the Council now being held at Geneva, but would probably further postpone consideration, trusting that the Governments concerned would communicate with the American Government before the meeting of the Assembly of the League in September.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

SUPPORT FOR MINERS.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The Labour Party conference at Brighton passed a resolution in favour of providing all possible facilities to help the party to continue to support the miners and to diminish suffering in mining districts.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

OPERATIVES ACCEPT SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The operative cotton spinners of Manchester have unanimously decided to accept the wages settlement. All branches of the spinning trade have now acquiesced in the reduction.

NEW IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HIS MAJESTY SPEAKS OF HIS RECEPTION AT BELFAST.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Their Majesties reached Euston, where they were received by the Premier, whom the King informed that he had never received a more splendid welcome from any part of the Empire than from Belfast.

Both Houses of the Northern Parliament held their first ordinary business sittings at the City Hall, Belfast, when the principal subject was the King's Speech, prepared by the Cabinet and read by the Viceroy. The ceremony was exactly modelled upon Westminster. No Sinn Fein or Nationalist member was present. The Speech indicated that when the various departments were working an endeavour would be made to expand trade, remodel education, and to amend the licensing laws. The usual debate followed, after which members adjourned till September 20th.

AUSTRALIANS V. NORTHERN.

GOOD BOWLING AND GOOD BATTING.

LONDON, June 23rd.

At Northampton before six thousand people in brilliant, hot weather, the Australians on a fast and perfect wicket scored 221. Gregory made 107, including 14 fours, in 133 min. but his play was patchy. Ryder made 93, including 10 fours, in 110 min. the bowling being overwhelmed.

Northerners were dismissed in their first innings for 69. Gregory taking 3 for 30 and Armstrong 6 for 21. In their second innings Northerners were dismissed for 68. Mailey taking 6 for 46 and Gregory 3 for 4. The Australians won by an innings and 434 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Oxford beat Surrey by ten wickets. Hobbs made only 2 in the first innings, but returned to his best form in the second, when he was unluckily run out for 49, including a sixer and 8 fours. Lancashire beat Glamorgan by four wickets.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

AMERICA LEADS ON FIRST ROUND.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The American Hutchison headed the scores in the first round of the open golf championship at St. Andrew's, returning 72 on the old course.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Robert Horne stated that the total expenditure on military and naval operations in Russia since the Armistice was £27,000,000.

AFGHAN MISSION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 17th (delayed).

The Afghan mission headed by Prince Vali Khan and the Kokand Emir was officially received by M. Millerand and M. Briand. The mission is visiting France to study French institutions under the guidance of the French Minister to Persia. —Havas.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DJAMBI OILFIELDS.

THE HAGUE, June 24th.

Replying to the American Note, of the 21st ult., the Dutch Government reiterates that negotiations with the Batavia Company were too far advanced in September to permit the American proposals to receive consideration. The reply denies that the Bill is contrary to the principle of reciprocity, and repeats that the Dutch Government is in no wise desirous of excluding American capital from an equitable share in the Netherlands East Indies petroleum industry within the limits of the law governing private enterprise.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

THE HAGUE, June 23rd.

The Emperor of Japan has sent a telegram replying to Queen Wilhelmina's message of greeting on the occasion of the visit of Prince Hirohito. The Emperor refers to the old friendship between Holland and Japan. The people of Japan have a grateful recollection of Dutch influence in introducing Western civilization, and rejoice that Holland and her possessions are maintaining closer economic relations with Japan than ever.

"STUDY AMERICA."

FRIENDSHIP THROUGH KNOWLEDGE.

SIR G. BUTLER'S ADVICE.

Sir Geoffrey Butler, who accompanied Mr. Balfour on his Mission to the United States in 1917, and was Director of the British Bureau of Information in that country from 1917 to 1919, read a paper on May 4th, before the Royal Society of Arts on "Anglo-American Relations: A Personal Impression."

First and foremost among the advantages which a closer acquaintance with American conditions had to offer its possessor, he put the realization that Great Britain and the United States are entirely separate countries. Of course, there was truth, and inspiring truth, in the fact that American legal institutions and practices are dominated by British thought, that the course of American history can be traced back to the struggles, alike to the victories and the defeats, of the British Monarchy, the Parliament, and people. But such considerations were for the technical writer and the specialist. The American politician did not find them a force to reckon with, and, indeed, seldom invoked them. The forces which by their interaction bent out progress in the British Isles could often be detected at work in the United States. But the terrain on which they were working was not the same; consequently the speed and force at which they worked was variable from that with which we were familiar. There was no advantage to be served by pretending the existence of an ethical, traditional, or other tie, which, if they ever did, were now ceasing to exist; there was positive gain in starting from a postulate which though exaggerated, was far more nearly true. It was more comfortable to lay emphasis upon the likeness of other nations to our own; it might be more complimentary to the other nations to enumerate and discuss the differences which separate them from us. It was conceivable that in some respects a nation might be found to excel our own as a repository of wisdom.

During the war there was something very touching in the manifestation of good will towards America that was shown by such acts as the flying of the Stars and Stripes over the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. But what was nobly done then, because spontaneous under the inspiration of a great crisis, had been adopted with the best intention in the world by some people as a model for British behaviour in these days, and in the fond hope that it would have a beneficial effect upon Anglo-American relations. One still, in articles or speeches written by British enthusiasts, met with the tacit assumption that the United States was, as it were, a Dominion which "chose the other way," hence came the talk of "hands across the sea," or "blood being thicker than water." Hence we were advised to rewrite our English history of the 18th century, and to tell falsehoods with a purpose about George III., or about English public opinion in the time of Burke. No short cuts like this would take us to the desired goal. It was poor diplomacy to make overtures if they were not going to be accepted, and overtures of this nature indicated, and were taken for, not dignity or strength, but weakness. They might consequently do great mischief before they were openly repudiated by more responsible British opinion.

In the face of the obstacles to a full and perfect understanding between the two nations, the speaker could see no hope either in ignoring the obstacles or in seeking to avoid them by short cuts. He believed that a more normal attitude toward these obstacles was attained by shifting the centre of one's interest to a somewhat different quarter. By treating the United States objectively, by making it the object of disinterested and unpretentious study, it might be found possible to get English ideas and institutions, never in such a state of flux as they are in to-day, up against an external standard—a process which, rightly handled, might be made informative. He prophesied that for the next 100 years, whatever other changes might come over the higher education of Great Britain, the inclusion of a visit to Canada and the United States would (one recollected the analogy of the Grand Tour) increasingly be regarded as a normal part of the intellectual discipline of our educated classes. He found in this attitude of mind which would make this educational idea possible, a far more healthy outlook towards the United States than any other at present feasible.

ENTHUSIASM AND EXPERIMENT.

It was hardly possible to convey in the lecture the individual features which, in the lecturer's judgment, made a visit to the United States a source of constant stimulus to the educated Englishman. He would have to compress them within the limits of a general idea. That idea he would call "a study in the influence of enthusiasm upon tradition." For tradition within its limits was immensely powerful in the United States. The arresting feature lay in the fact that while the traditional element was strong in American belief and practice, it was combined with qualities which made the American the most daring of experimenters. One was watching the action of enthusiasm. For this enthusiasm is specifically American. It is not the same as imagination or intellectual energy, in which our British writers and scientists so much excelled. It worked in a more practical plane. It was the informing spirit of action, and without action it ceased to exist. Accordingly, (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE TEA DUTY.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION.

The House of Commons considered the Budget "Resolutions" on "Report," last month.

Major Barnes moved an amendment that the provision for the continuance of the increased duty on tea be omitted, on the ground that it was a form of indirect taxation which bore very heavily on the poorer part of the community. In 1914 the tea duty was 5d. per lb.; to-day it was 1s. per lb. The yield of the tea duty in 1919-20 was £17,747,060. We were now raising in customs and excise £323,000,000, four times as much as in pre-war time, and that represented something like 12s. 6d. a week in a family of five persons. It was a large sum at a time when wage reductions were having to be made. In the coal industry the proposed wage reduction varied from 3s. to 37s. 6d. a week. The abolition of the excess profits duty really amounted to a substantial reduction in the income-tax, and it ought to be balanced by a reduction in indirect taxation.

Mr. Kiley seconded the resolution on the ground that the increased taxes on foodstuffs had led to the demands for increased wages.

Sir J. D. Rees opposed the amendment on the ground that no one had ever indicated how the large amount of money to be relinquished could be made good, unless it were put on the direct taxpayer, already ground to the dust.

Mr. W. Graham said that the desire was not to pile this sum on the income-tax and super-tax payers. If the system of payment of income-tax and super-tax were prevented the money lost by reducing the tea tax would be made good. Commander Hilton Young (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) said it was a misconception of the facts to argue that a great diminution of the proportion of direct taxation was being made this year by the abolition of the Excess Profits Duty. That duty had never been looked upon as part of the normal structure of the revenue system of this country. For the current year the percentage of direct taxation was 62.3, while last year the percentage, excluding Excess Profits Duty, was 59.6. Since the pre-war period there had been a substantial rise in the proportion of direct taxation, the proportion in 1913-14 having been only 51.5. To get a true view of the equity and practical desirability of such a tax as this it must be regarded as part of the revenue organisation, which consisted of two branches: (1) direct taxation, which in the broadest and widest words might be said to be that part of the machine which exacted a contribution from the better-to-do classes; and (2) indirect taxation, which, subject to many reservations, might be said to take a contribution from the classes that were less well-to-do. One part of that system could not be disturbed without disturbing the whole. Before the war we had arrived at a settled state as regarded the balance between direct and indirect taxation, and the effort now should be to seek to recover that practical balance. If hon. members had followed the figures as to percentages, they would see that the remedy certainly did not lie in the direction of taking fresh burdens off indirect taxation and putting them on to direct taxation. In order to arrive at a safe situation in the coming year 1922-23, there must indeed be drastic reductions in expenditure; but the time for sacrificing revenue would be when these reductions had been made, and not before.

Mr. Hogge said it was just because indirect taxation formed so large a proportion of the cost of living, and must come out of wages, and particularly falling wages, that the working-classes ought not to be overburdened by an unfair share of indirect taxation. The Government, by doing away with the excess profits tax, had relieved the richer classes, who were best able to bear taxation. Inasmuch as that tax was taken off because it was an abnormal war tax, he saw no good reason why they should not also remove the abnormal war tax put upon tea. If the Government would do that, they would not press this amendment to a division. We are going to get £20,000,000 from Germany for reparations. That was £2,000,000 more than the tea duty produced. Why not give poor people the benefit of it?

The House divided:—

For the reduction 22

Against 168

Government majority 146

It produced much waste action, much failure which seemed ludicrous, attempts that seemed chimerical from the critical standpoint of pure intellect, which standards, are static standards, not dynamic. Half the personal friction between an American and an Englishman, whenever it was found to exist, could be traced ultimately to the reciprocal misunderstanding of this quality and of its absence.

Sir Geoffrey Butler summed up with the words: "Study America," check "gush," and cultivate knowledge." It was the differences from, not the similarity to, England which had importance. In deploring the evil effect of "gush" upon the situation, he urged every one to continue and increase every chance of personal contact and co-operation with American men and women. They would get to know of great intellectual and social forces of which Great Britain knew too little.

"FOLLIES OF BRITAIN."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ON THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

Speaking on May 10th, at a luncheon to the Hon. W. M. McPherson, Treasurer of Victoria, Mr. Winston Churchill said: "This is the first or forty-second day when we have been brought from the bowels of the earth to its surface, in order to sustain the industrial life of Britain, and, though a kind of suspended animation has preserved our industries, it is clear that that cannot continue indefinitely. We see already in the great industrial centres, the streets crowded with those whose employment has come to an end. Silent are the great factories of the North; the business man, perturbed and perplexed, sits in his office waiting; the workman, who depends upon the enterprise and the capital of the business community for his daily wages, walks the streets. It is a melancholy situation, and all the time our rivals, our hate enemies, our friends, are actively pressing forward to take advantage of the follies of Britain—(hear, hear)—to peg out claims upon that future which we thought the great prodigious exertions and victories of our soldiers in the war had assured to the people of these islands and of the Empire. And now we are told that not merely is this coal war to lay the industries of Britain under an interdict, but that, even the coal which is brought in, not to carry on the industries of the country, but to maintain the life of the people and of the great cities, to provide them with water, light, and locomotion, without which they cannot continue, and without which their life cannot continue to guard against the pestilence which will break out if their sewage system were arrested—now we are told that even the coal that is required for this vital purpose is to be made the object of continuous resistance and attack at every stage in its passage from port to its place of consumption. We must state these facts, even although we are confident that a good outcome will be reached for all parties eventually."

We are at present at a bad moment, a moment which will require possibly from the whole community intense exertion and intense effort, and an effort of character similar to that which we put forward when our life was menaced in August, 1914. (Hear, hear.) But let me say this—I speak for everyone—the community is greater than any section—(cheers)—it cannot be ruled by any section; it must be ruled by institutions standing broadly over the whole basis of the country. The nation must assert itself, but when it has asserted itself effectively let it be clearly understood neither Government nor nation have any wish to win a victory over their fellow-countrymen. We know the part the miners played in the war; how they had to be sent away from the front and turned away from the recruiting stations, having sworn to fight their country's cause, and if any satisfactory solution can be reached I am sure of this, that in the making of it there will be no wish on the part of the nation that any element of triumph or vindictive triumph should enter into settlement, and that we should at all times keep in mind that the permanent and fundamental unity of the nation, the great patriotic nation, is the basis on which the whole of our constitutional freedom and world-wide prosperity has been erected. (Cheers.)

TRAPPING U-BOATS BY WIRELESS.

STORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY AND LORD FISHER.

Interesting little pictures and stories of the men of the Navy from the late Lord Fisher to the stokers deep down in the ships, are a feature of "With the Battle Cruisers" (published by Cassell's, 25s. net), in which Mr. Filson Young writes of his experience on the staff of Lord Beatty on the *Lion*.

Of Lord Fisher, Mr. Young says:—"I remember him showing me the bound volumes of his Dispatches to the Admiralty when he was C-in-C. in the Mediterranean—all printed on foolscap on board ship, and set up by a man specially trained in a graduated system of type-setting, in which the 'damns' and other explosives were set in various grades of display type, and in three colours of ink, according to the emphasis required by the context." Could the spirit of the Navy be better illustrated than by the following story?

"After the Dogger Bank action, which involved prolonged and superhuman effort from the stokehold crew, a stoker petty officer fell in before the senior engineer lieutenant, and asked if he would. Please make an order that the men at the furnaces were not to sing in action, as he found it impossible to make himself heard in D. boiler room."

LOCATED IN EIGHT MINUTES.

Landmen wondered how the Admiralty could locate German submarines so accurately. It was done by picking up at two bases on our coast the wireless signals they made. The compass bearing of each signal thus tapped could be ascertained. The bearings from each of the two stations were ruled on a chart, and their point of intersection gave the exact spot from which the U boat had signalled. The author says:

"So perfect did this organisation finally become that, from the time of the submarine being heard by the stations, let us say at Aberdeen and Scarborough, the particulars being sent to the Admiralty, the bearings laid off on the chart and checked with previous information of the same submarine, and the reception by ships in the Grand Fleet of the information that that particular submarine was then in such and such a position, was eight minutes." Mr. Filson Young gives a vivid personal description of the Dogger Bank battle, which, without adding much to an old tale, is of thrilling interest to the non-naval mind.

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SHIZUOKA MARU	... Saturday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.
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KLEIST	... Friday, 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.**NEW YORK via PANAMA**
TAKETOYO MARU (via Suez) ... Beginning of July.**SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via OAPE,**
KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September**BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.**
CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 30th June**CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.**
TOROMI MARU ... Thursday, 7th July**PENANG MARU** ... Saturday, 25th June**MURORAN MARU** ... Monday, 11th July**JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.**
AKI MARU ... Sunday, 17th July, at 11 a.m.**SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**
KLEIST ... Saturday, 25th June, at 10 a.m.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Sunday, 26th July

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

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Agent,
No. 37, Bonham Street, West.
Tel. No. 155.Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.**SCOTTISH LETTER.****THE FLOODING OF THE COAL PITS**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Edinburgh, May 4th.

Practical men in the Lothians who can weigh the situation brought about by the withdrawal of the pumpmen, and the flooding of the coal pits do not hesitate to state that for a month following a settlement of the dispute not more than 10 per cent. of the pre-strike operatives will find work. For every day the pumps have been standing it will take from three to six days to unwater the flooded sections. Not more than 75 per cent. of the operatives will be employed at the end of six months; and more than a year will elapse before the other 25 per cent. can be taken on, if even then. In many of the pits normal conditions cannot be restored under an outlay of £10,000, and in others the cost will rise as high as £50,000. The unwatering of these pits and the reconstruction of the roadways will of course add enormously to the cost of the collieries, and reduce the balance left for the wages of collierymen and transport men.

These remarks apply to the Lothians, the most peaceable part of the Scottish coalfield, but in stormy Fifeshire the damage done has been much greater, and as the result of this suicidal policy the men will suffer more heavily from unemployment. In one colliery in Fifeshire, which embraces two pits, it is estimated that it will require £100,000 to put everything in working order.

FEAT REEK

Many households in the North have solved the fuel difficulty by using peat, and the pleasantly pungent scent of peat reek prevails in unexpected quarters. Thineant hawkers cry through "west-end" streets—Peat briquettes, fine burning peat briquettes, two shillings the dozen. In the poorer districts peats are retailed in tuppenny numbers. Even in the business centres, where banks and offices do most prevail, we are reminded of the wide moors by Tummel and Loch Rannoch and Lochaber, where in summer the cut peats lie in tidy rows to dry in the sun and breeze, and are "cast" (that is, turned) from time to time before being lifted and built into the winter's stack. Do you remember the Skye Fisherman's Prayer, which was doubtless written on a hot summer day: "At the peats!"

O that the peats would cast themselves. The fishes swim ashore. And all the meal come from the South. And Skye men work no more!

THE CHANGING EAST.

In the old days it was a great adventure to go East, but nowadays life there was not very different from what it was at home, said Mr. Walter Brown, Hongkong University, in an address to the Glasgow Business Club. In China there were still sharp contrasts of East and West, but Japan was almost completely Westernised, and was no longer the Japan of Lafcadio Hearn. The chief industrial towns were full of industrial unrest, and a large section of the population was frankly Bolshevik. China was only awakening. He discounted the idea of a "yellow peril," and thought that if China ever equipped and drilled an army, its first objective would be Japan. He considered it was worth while, from every point of view, that Great Britain should cultivate the friendship of the people of China.

Sir Alfred Ewing, Principal of Edinburgh University, presided at a China Inland Mission meeting in Edinburgh. In the course of his speech he said that no part of Europe could afford to ignore the relation in which it stood to the great Chinese Empire, and the profound significance that might attach to the growth of Christianity in that region. The Chinese had all the qualities of sobriety, long-suffering, thrift, and steady devotion to labour; they had a well-ordered society; and in respect of ethics, of philosophy, of literature, and of art, we had as much to learn from them as they had from us. These very qualities, and especially the long civilisation to which China could point in their own history, dating back for thousands of years, constituted a difficulty that they must all recognise. It was not unnatural for the Chinese to look with something of active hostility or unused contempt at the efforts of the Western teachers. A time must come when the white races and the yellow races would come into closer and closer contact and competition, and even perhaps conflict. If China was to take that great place in the future of civilisation which some believed she was going to take, then China must be Christianised, so that it might be a Christian civilisation, even if it became a yellow civilisation.

NEW CAPTAIN OF R. AND A.

Mr. R. T. Boothby is elected the Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews in succession to Earl Haig. His name is well known in Scotch golf, he has been a member of the Club for over 30 years, and has more than once figured in its list of medalists.

BRITISH-AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL.

The legislative output of the R. & A. Club meeting was unimportant. It appears, however, that an interesting conversation took place upon a matter that was outside the agenda. At the close, Mr. Norman Bosse expressed himself in favour of some kind of international contest in connection with the visit of "American" team of golfers who are to take part in the Amateur Championship. He doubts whether at Holyrood it is practicable to carry through more than one match of such importance, and he is strongly of the view that preference should be given to a contest representative of British and American golf and leave over a match between England and Scotland. Mr. W. C. Fownes, who has organised the American party now crossing the Atlantic, wrote some time ago expressing his desire to have a series

of matches in which the American players would meet selected sides representing Great Britain, and Scotland, independently. England and Scotland, Mr. Bosse agreed that such matches should, if possible, be arranged, and the further discussion of the whole matter waits the arrival of the American players in this country. The Championship Committee have all these considerations in view, and it seems certain that the British-American match will be the first charge upon their international exchanges, with a probability that the other matches may be arranged.

RECAP TRIALS FOR INTERNATIONALS.

When Scotland fell before France at Inverleith last season, we heard a great deal about the decadence of Scottish Rugby. Everyone now admits that we were beaten not by a team superior individually, but by a fifteen who had the advantage of knowing each other's play. Territorially the Scots held the upper hand, but when it came to pressing forward their advantage they were all at sixes and sevens. It was pointed out that the Union's system of trials was at fault, and so long as it was continued so long should we fail to get the best results from our representatives. This defect will be remedied next season, when the probable Scottish fifteen will have two outings for play before France is met, and three before the home countries are faced. Scottish teams, it is hoped, will thus take the field without the handicap they have laboured under in the past.

KILMARNOCK MAN'S RAPID RISE.

Many people are asking who Sir John Stevenson is, and how it comes that he has emerged as the particular helper of the Prime Minister and Mr. Winston Churchill, the latter has asked Sir James to be his adviser on commercial questions at the Colonial Office. Sir James is a native of Kilmarnock, where he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, inasmuch as his father was one of the principals in a famous whisky firm. A clever student at the University of Glasgow, Sir James was intended for a profession, but took a short cut to fortune by going into his father's business and coming to London in that lucrative interest. Golf at Walton Heath brought Sir James into personal contact with the Prime Minister, who discovered in him the talent for administration which gained him his knighthood during the war.

THAT REMINDS ME.

A golfing friend tells me a really true story about an enthusiastic American visitor and the redoubtable Jimmy Braid. The American came to London after a prolonged golfing tour in Scotland, and at once went to Walton Heath. He found Jimmy Braid in his "shop." After a few minutes' talk, the American amateur said with obviously genuine interest, "Say, Braid, are the Braid Hills called after you?"

In a Fife country church the other day a passing visitor remarked to the old bandle on the fine old church. "It's no that said," was the reply: "I'm as auld as the kirk." "And the minister," in a good voice, said the visitor. "A grand preacher, the minister," said the bandle. "I'm real pleased with him. Of course I canna hear him, but that disna muckle matter."

SIR R. HADFIELD ON LABOUR TROUBLES.**WAGES AND PRODUCTION.**

Sir Robert Hadfield, who presided at a dinner given to Dr. J. E. Stead, president of the Iron and Steel Institute, on May 4th, said there was no doubt that the present Labour troubles were but signs of the times, as in the past, after every big war. Time and patience were required to recover from the shocks received. Judge Gary, the head of the United States Steel Corporation, recently stated that there must be reductions in wages on that side of the water. No one wished to see reductions in the income of our wage-earners less than he (the speaker), but the present conditions state of affairs, financially and industrially, made it impossible for us to get on a sound footing until some readjustment by all of us first took place.

In conversation with him Mr. Penton, of the Iron Trade Review, a distinguished American and brother metallurgist, pointed out that on an 80 per cent. or 90 per cent. productive basis, in a steel works, for example, it might be possible to earn reasonable profits and pay reasonable dividends, say, a few per cent. Labour leaders, however, little realized that if this production is dropped, even on a comparatively small scale, overhead charges, which were wages more or less, reared their heads, and reasonable profit became a serious loss. It was only by as high a production as possible that both ends could be made to meet. Now, however, we had lost our landmarks, our compass turned its needle in all directions, so that even the wisest among us, whether having financial or industrial experience, could not tell north from south or east from west.

It should, however, surely be possible to get our compass into working order, and he knew of no better or sounder way than to carry out the first principle of Anglo-Saxon action and unity of purpose. There never was a time when it was more necessary that Anglo-Saxons should not only think but act together.

The world was craving for hundreds of millions of tons of iron and steel. It was all very well saying that by economizing we could reduce our requirements and cut down our uses of iron, but iron was the standard of all modern comfort. Take away this metal and the world would relapse into almost a state of barbarism. He doubted, too, whether we realized the very serious wastage which went on from year to year. He had recently been studying the question of corrosion. There must be from this source alone an annual wastage of 14 per cent. to 2 per cent.

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M.V. "GLENGYLE"	6th July	GENOA, LONDON & HULL
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